

**REMARKS**

**I. Introduction**

Claims 1 through 17 continue to be pending in the application. Applicant has amended claims 1 and 17 to more clearly articulate inventive aspects of the invention. Applicant, requests reconsideration of the pending claims in view of the above amendments and the following remarks.

**II. Rejection of claims 1-5 and 11-13 under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) over US. Pub. 20010054087.**

In the non-final action, the Examiner rejected Claims 1-5 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e), as being anticipated by U.S. Pub. 20010054087 to Flom et al. (hereinafter "Flom").

The Examiner states that Flom teaches a system for caching data from an origin server using a user profile database (10c) that stores at least one user profile containing output preference data with respect to at least one of output content and output layout. [page 3, paragraphs 0032-0034]. Applicant respectfully disagrees with this characterization of Flom.

Paragraphs 32 through 34 of Flom are directed to an intelligent cache 94C associated with a portable device 94. As discussed throughout the application and shown in association with the figures (e.g., figures 4B, 6, and 8), preference data is associated directly with device 94 such as that illustrated in the form of search criteria and user location.

Element 10C has nothing to do with the discussion that the Examiner relies upon in paragraphs 0032-0034. Instead, Element 10C relates to "personal information objects" such as an electronic address book. [page 6, paragraph 0061]. Such objects may be included as part of a content package as discussed at paragraph 0064 of Flom, but as recognized by the examiner based on his forced reliance on paragraphs 0032-0043, there is absolutely no teaching of using a personal information object to manipulate information objects 10A or 10B.

In contrast to the presence of a user profile as part of the wireless device in Flom, claim 1, as amended, clearly articulates that the user profile database is separated from the wireless device by means of a wireless network. As also recited in the claim by having the user profile database

associated with a mobile cache as opposed to the wireless device itself, it is possible to use the user profile to compose user-specific information as a personalized, user-specific output based on data in the object database, which reduces network traffic.

Moreover, the claimed invention not only reduces network traffic by storing the user profile and doing the necessary composing as part of the mobile cache, but in contrast to the teachings of the prior art, including Flom, provides the added advantage of creating the user-specific information dynamically. Claim 1 recites a *dynamic* information composer coupled to the object database and the user profile database, wherein the dynamic information composer, based on a user's request, composes user-specific information as an *output* based on data in the object database and formatted according to the user profile. In other words, rather than create content packages for later distribution, Applicant's invention, upon this specific request, *dynamically* generates the requested output by first searching the local object cache in the object repository 116 and, if the object is not present locally, proceeding to access an origin server 108. The dynamic information composer 120 generates the user-specific information and may substantially *concurrently* cache the pages for additional requests pertaining to the same information. Page 6, Lines 7-10.

In contrast, as discussed in the Background of the Invention of the present application, static caches are known to store recently accessed Web pages, and rely on the static nature of such caches specifically to reduce network traffic:

"The information from the cache reaches the user faster and also relieves the network from the burden of the additional traffic that would have occurred if the Web page information had to be re-transmitted to the wireless device. Currently, known-caching schemes in wireless applications, however, can deal only with static data and cannot generate any information according to user-specified parameters" Page 1, lines 19-23.

Flom exemplifies the state of the art discussed in the Background. It discloses the formation of content packages that may be stored on electronic computer media such as a storage system 14. [Paragraph 0053] Then, upon a user-request, the content distribution system 16 distributes the *pre-defined* content packages to portable web sites 18 for use by community users

of portable electronic devices. 94. [Paragraph 0055]. Thus, in addition to the location of the user profile in the context of the claimed invention, it also does not teach the dynamic nature of the invention.

Nor is independent claim 11 anticipated by Flom. Among other things it includes the limitation of establishing a user profile separated from the wireless device by way of the wireless network and the dynamically composing user-specific information and output based on the requested information from the fetching steps and input from the user profile information. For the reasons discussed above, the location of the user profile and the dynamic composing of the user-specific information and output are not taught in the reference.

It is a fundamental principle of patent law, that a claim is not anticipated unless each and every element of the claimed invention is present in the cited reference. Accordingly, for at least these reasons, Applicant respectfully requests that the rejections under § 102(b) be withdrawn in view of amended claims and the foregoing remarks.

Moreover, the dependent claims are also independently patentable. For example, claim 2 is directed to a user profile generator coupled with the user profile database to generate a new user profile. The Examiner relies on the teachings of Flom at paragraphs 0012 and 0013 to reject the claim. However, the indicated paragraphs do not recite a profile generator. Instead, they teach away from the claimed invention. Paragraph 0012 teaches the concept of creating a content package including personal information, but discloses nothing about how a user profile affects how the content packages are created let alone the use of a profile generator to create a new user profile. Paragraph 0013 discloses the providing of information such as the location of a user of the portable device. However, as noted above, this information is provided directly from the wireless device 94 (e.g., “manual entry”), and not from a user profile associated with a separate mobile cache separated from the device by a wireless network. Once again, there is no disclosure of a profile generator.

Claim 5 also teaches away from Flom. The Examiner relies on paragraph 0031 for the teaching of a change trigger. However, the claim is directed to a “change trigger coupled to the user profile database”. The claim has been amended to explicitly recite that the trigger is part of

the mobile cache and is thus separated from the wireless device by the network. In contrast, the indicated paragraph talks about limitations with respect to the wireless device itself as opposed to a “change trigger” associated with a remote user profile database.

**II. Rejection of claims 6-10 and 14-17 under 35 USC 103(a) over U.S. Pub. 20010054087 in view of U.S. Pub. 20020052824**

The Examiner rejected claims 6-10 and 14-17 under 35 USC 103(a), as being unpatentable over Flom in view of U.S. Pub. 20020052824 to Mahanti et al. (hereinafter “Mahanti”).

The arguments made above in connection with the §102 reference are equally applicable here. Accordingly, as Claims 6-10 depend from Independent Claim 1, and Claims 14-17 depend from Independent Claim 11, the Examiner’s rejections pertaining to Claims 6-10 and 14-17 are moot in view of Applicants assertion above. Claims 6-10, therefore, are allowable for at least the same reasons as Claim 1 and Claims 14-17 are allowable for at least the same reasons as Claim 11.

However, the claims are also independently patentable. As merely one example, claim 9 recites the existence of a document converter coupled to the object database for extracting data segments of the selected data from the origin server based on the output preference data. No such teaching is shown in the prior art of record. Nowhere in either reference is there the teaching of using output preference data to extract data segments from the selected data, and reducing network traffic.

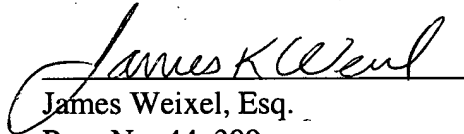
III. Conclusion

In view of the foregoing, it is respectfully submitted that claims 1-17 are in condition for allowance. Any fees associated with the filing of this paper should be identified in any accompanying transmittal. However, if any additional fees are required, they may be charged to Deposit Account 07-2339.

Respectfully submitted,

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By:

  
James Weixel, Esq.  
Reg. No. 44, 399

Verizon Corporate Services Group Inc.  
600 Hidden Ridge, HQE03H01  
Irving, TX 75038  
(781) 466-2220